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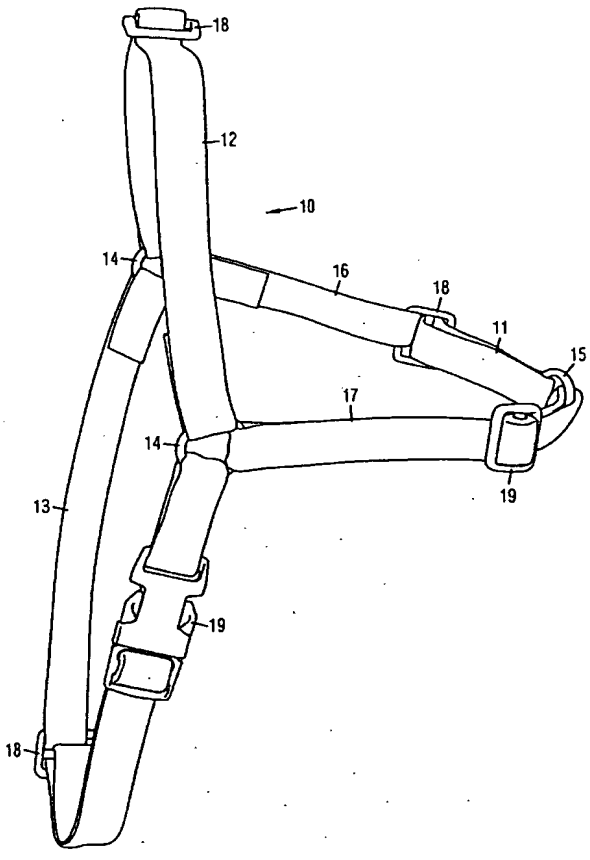
(54) Title: ANIMAL TRAINING APPARATUS AND METHOD



(57) Abstract: An animal training apparatus is comprised of a leash connector attached to a chest portion of a harness. The harness is arranged to prevent the leash connector from shifting to the back of the animal. The harness is preferably comprised of a chest strap for positioning across the chest of the animal between the tops of the front legs, a withers strap for positioning across the withers of the animal behind the neck and between the shoulders, and a girth strap for positioning across the girth of the animal behind the front legs on the underside. The leash connector is attached to an intermediate position on the chest strap for pulling on the chest portion of the harness. The animal of prevented by the rotational force from pulling further.

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DESCRIPTION

Animal Training Apparatus and Method

By

Linda J. Lady

Technical Field

The invention broadly relates to animal harnesses and leashes.

Background Art

An animal leash is typically connected to a collar worn around the neck of an animal. The collar is free to rotate around the neck. An animal, such as a dog, that has not been trained, instinctively wishes to roam away from its handler. When the dog tries to walk or run away and pulls the leash taut, the collar is automatically rotated so that the leash is positioned at the back of the neck. As the dog pulls the leash taut, it feels pressure on the front of its neck.

Many types of animals have an opposition reflex that makes them instinctively move toward the part of their bodies on which they feel pressure. Since the dog feels pressure at the front part of the collar when he pulls on a leash that has been rotated to the back, the collar encourages the dog to pull away from its handler with even greater force. As another example, the opposition reflex of a horse causes it to turn towards the side where the rider's leg applies pressure.

In addition to collars, there are animal harnesses that wrap around the torso. A typical harness has a leash attachment at the back of the animal, but a back-mounted leash cannot be used to give the animal cues for learning commands such as sit, down, and come. The back-mounted leash also signals the animal to pull on the leash, similar to a neck collar, because of the pressure on the front of the chest when the animals pulls the leash taut. Some prior art harnesses discourage pulling behavior by providing devices that rub, chafe, or hobble the animal's front legs, but these devices cause stress and discomfort.

Disclosure of the Invention

Accordingly, the objects of the present animal training apparatus and method are:

- to prevent an animal from pulling on its leash;
- to facilitate applying turning signals to the animal;
- to give an animal cues for learning commands such as sit, down, and come;
- to be adjustable for fitting different size animals;
- to be comfortable to wear;
- to not rub the armpits or forearms; and

- to enable the animal to walk freely without hobbling its movements.

The present invention is an animal training apparatus that is comprised of a leash connector attached to a chest portion of a harness. The harness is arranged for preventing the leash connector from shifting to the back of the animal.

The harness is preferably comprised of a chest strap for positioning across the chest of the animal between the tops of the front legs, a withers strap for positioning across the withers of the animal behind the neck and between the shoulders, and a girth strap for positioning across the girth of the animal behind the front legs on the underside.

The leash connector is attached to an intermediate position on the chest strap for controlling an animal by pulling the chest strap in the appropriate direction. For example, it can apply a rotating force to the animal when the animal moves forwards of the handler and pulls on the leash connector. The animal is prevented by the rotational force from pulling further.

By this design, when the animal brings the leash taut, it is not encouraged to pull further by pressure on the chest, but is instead turned by pressure on the sides, thereby discouraging pulling.

Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1 is a side perspective view of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a front perspective view of the invention on an animal.

Fig. 3 is a side view of the invention on the animal.

Fig. 4 is a side view of an alternative embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 5 is a front view of the invention when the animal is being instructed to proceed forward.

Fig. 6 is a front view the invention when the animal is being instructed to turn right.

Fig. 7 is a front view invention when the animal is being instructed to turn left.

Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

In accordance with a first embodiment of the invention shown in the front view of Fig. 1, an animal harness (10) is comprised of a chest strap (11), a withers strap (12), and a girth strap (13), which are preferably made of webbing. Adjacent ends of the straps (11-13) are connected together, preferably by side connectors (14), which are preferably comprised of rings that allow the chest strap (11) to pivot up and down. Alternatively, the ends of the straps (11-13) may be connected together without a connector, such as by sewing, gluing, or other means, or they may be integrally connected to each other.

A leash connector (15) is attached to an intermediate position on the chest strap (11). In this example, the chest strap (11) is comprised of a left strap (16) and a right strap (17) connected by the leash connector (15), which is comprised of a ring. Alternatively, the chest strap (11) may be comprised of a single strap, and the leash connector (15) may be

attached to an intermediate position or any other position on the single strap. Also, the leash connector (15) may be any suitable type of connector for connecting to a leash. There may be a plurality of leash connectors on the chest strap (11).

The withers strap (12) and the girth strap (13) each includes at least one length adjuster (18), such as a slide buckle, for adjusting its length to fit different size animals. The chest strap (11) preferably includes two width adjusters (18) on either side of the leash connector (15), so as to enable adjusting the length of the chest strap (11), and preferably maintaining the leash connector (15) generally centered along the chest strap (11). Alternatively, the length adjusters (18) may be eliminated and the straps (11-13) may be sized to fit an animal of a predetermined size.

A releasable connector (19) is attached along one of the straps (11-13), preferably a girth strap (13). An identification tag (not shown) or a cord (not shown) may be attached to the leash connector (15) for connecting a leash.

In Figs. 2 and 3, a harness (10) is shown worn on animal, which is a dog in this example. The harness (10) is most suitable for dogs, but it may be used for other four legged animals. A releasable connector (19) (Fig. 1) is disconnected for enabling the harness (10) to be put on the animal by sliding the chest strap (11) and the withers strap (12) down around its neck without lifting its legs. The releasable connector (19) is reconnected after the chest strap (11) and the withers strap (12) are in position. The chest strap (11) is positioned across the animal's chest, which is the portion between the tops of the front legs. The withers strap (12) is positioned across the withers, which is the portion between the shoulders behind the neck. The girth strap (13) is positioned across the girth, which is the portion on the underside behind the front legs. A leash (20) with a releasable connector (21) at the proximal end is connected to the leash connector (15) on the chest strap (11).

Length adjusters (18) on the straps (11-13) are adjusted to fit the animal. Side connectors (14) are generally positioned at the shoulders where the animal can easily feel them for receiving turning signals. The chest strap (11) is preferably adjusted to be loose enough for pivoting up and down about side connectors (14). The harness (10) is comfortable to wear because it may be worn relatively loosely, and because it does not rub the armpits or forearms like some prior art harnesses do. Accordingly, it allows the animal to walk freely without hobbling its movements.

An alternative embodiment of the harness is shown in Fig. 4. It includes a collar (22) worn above a chest strap (11) and a withers strap (12). A leash connector (23) on collar (22) is connected to a leash connector (15) on the chest strap (11) by releasable connector (21) on the leash. The collar (22) provides additional control and signaling, as well as enabling an easier transition for an animal owner who is accustomed to using a collar alone. When the owner is familiar with using the harness, the collar (22) may be removed.

A method for training the animal wearing a harness (10) is shown in Figs. 5-7. As an example, a trainer is shown on the right of the animal, but the trainer may be on the left instead.

In Fig. 5, the animal is instructed to proceed forward by pulling a leash (20) forward to apply pressure on the animal's withers and girth. If the animal moves forwards of the trainer and pulls the leash (20) taut, the leash connector (15) (Fig. 1) and the leash (20) apply a force to the sides and shoulders of the animal to produce a rotational effect on the

animal since the leash connector (15) and the leash (20) are attached to the chest strap (11). The animal is signaled to turn toward the trainer and stopped from pulling on the leash (20).

The harness (10) eliminates the signals that prior art leashes and harnesses provide to cause the animal to pull on the leash (20). The animal will quickly learn to walk with the trainer instead of forcing its way ahead and pulling on the leash (20). The animal is instructed to sit or to stop walking by pulling the leash (20) upward to apply pressure on the animal's girth.

In Fig. 6, the animal is instructed to turn right by pulling the leash (20) to the right to apply pressure to the animal's left shoulder. In Fig. 7, the animal is instructed to turn left by pulling the leash (20) to the left to apply pressure to the right side of the animal's neck. If the animal is on the trainer's right side, the animal is instructed to turn right by pulling the leash (20) to the right to apply pressure to the left side of the animal's neck.

Although the above description is specific, they should not be considered as limitations on the scope of the invention, but only as examples of the embodiments. Many substitutes and variations are possible within the teachings of the invention. For example, the harness may be used with a collar or without the leash by grabbing the chest strap and pulling it in the appropriate direction. A collar may be considered as being comprised of a chest strap and a withers strap. The buckles may be replaced with hook-and-loop fasteners. A different harness may be provided for securing the leash connector at the chest of the animal. Therefore, the scope of the invention should be determined by the appended claims and their legal equivalents, not by the examples given.

CLAIMS

1. An animal training apparatus, comprising:

a harness for being worn on an animal, wherein the harness is arranged for preventing a chest portion of the harness from shifting to a back of the animal; and

a leash connector attached to the chest portion of the harness for applying a rotational force to the animal when the animal moves forward of a handler and pulls on the leash connector, whereby the animal is prevented by the rotational force from pulling further.

2. The animal training apparatus of claim 1, further including a leash connected to the leash connector.

3. An animal training apparatus, comprising:

a chest strap for positioning across a chest of an animal between tops of front legs thereof;

a withers strap for positioning across a withers of the animal behind a neck and between shoulders thereof;

a girth strap for positioning across a girth of the animal behind the front legs on an underside thereof; wherein

respective opposite ends of the chest strap, the withers strap, and the girth strap are connected together; and

a leash connector attached to an intermediate position on the chest strap for applying a rotational force to the animal when the animal moves forwards of a handler and pulls on the leash connector, thus preventing the animal from pulling further.

4. The animal training apparatus of claim 3, wherein the chest strap is comprised of a left strap and a right strap connected by the leash connector.

5. The animal training apparatus of claim 3, further including a leash connected to the leash connector.

6. The animal training apparatus of claim 3, further including a pair of width adjusters along the chest strap on either side of the leash connector to enable maintaining the leash connector generally centered along the chest strap.

7. The animal training apparatus of claim 3, further including respective length adjusters on the withers strap and the girth strap.

8. The animal training apparatus of claim 3, further including side connectors connecting adjacent ends of the chest strap, the withers strap, and the girth strap, wherein the side connectors are for being positioned at the shoulders of the animal.

9. The animal training apparatus of claim 3, further including side connectors connecting adjacent ends of the chest strap, the withers strap, and the girth strap, wherein the side

connectors are for being positioned at the shoulders of the animal, wherein the side connectors are comprised of rings for enabling the chest strap to pivot up and down.

10. The animal training apparatus of claim 3, further including a releasable connector along the girth strap to enable the girth strap to be opened and thus enable the harness to be worn around the animal without lifting the front legs.

11. The animal training apparatus of claim 3, further including a collar for being worn around the neck of the animal, and a second leash connector on the collar connected to the leash connector on the chest strap.

12. A method for training an animal, comprising:

providing a harness with a chest portion which cannot shift to a back of the animal when worn;

putting the harness on the animal with the chest portion positioned adjacent a chest of the animal; and

controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness.

13. The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness upwards to train the animal to stop.

14. The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness forward to train the animal to move forward.

15. The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness to the left to train the animal to turn to the left.

16. The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

controlling the animal by pulling the leash to the left to apply pressure to the right side of the animal's neck to train it to turn to the left.

17. The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness to the right to train the animal to turn to the right.

18. The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

controlling the animal by pulling the leash to the right to apply pressure to the left side of the animal's neck to train it to turn to the right.

19. The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness upwards to train the animal to sit.

20. The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness upwards to train the animal to not jump.

21. The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness downwards to train the animal to lie down.

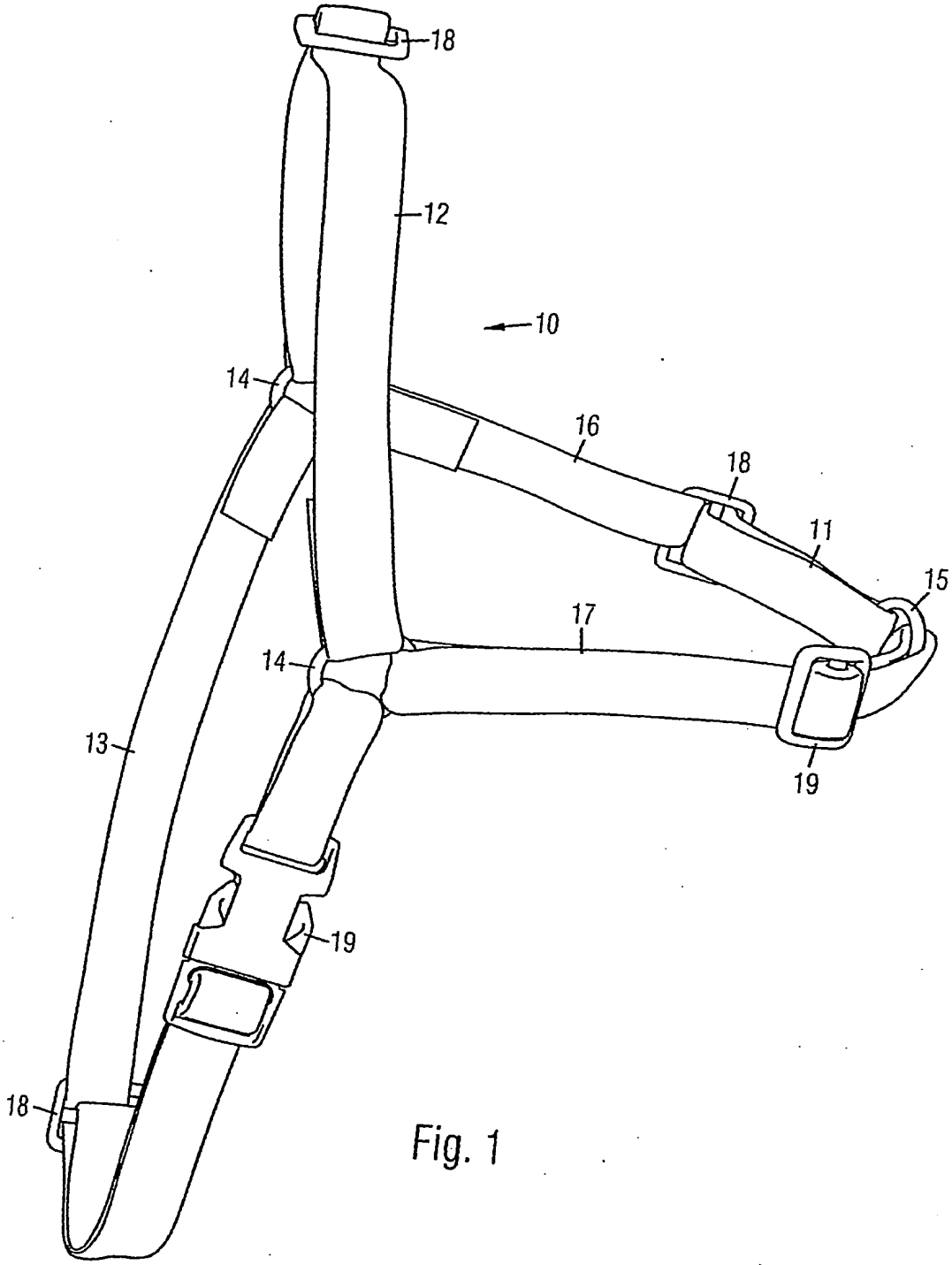

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

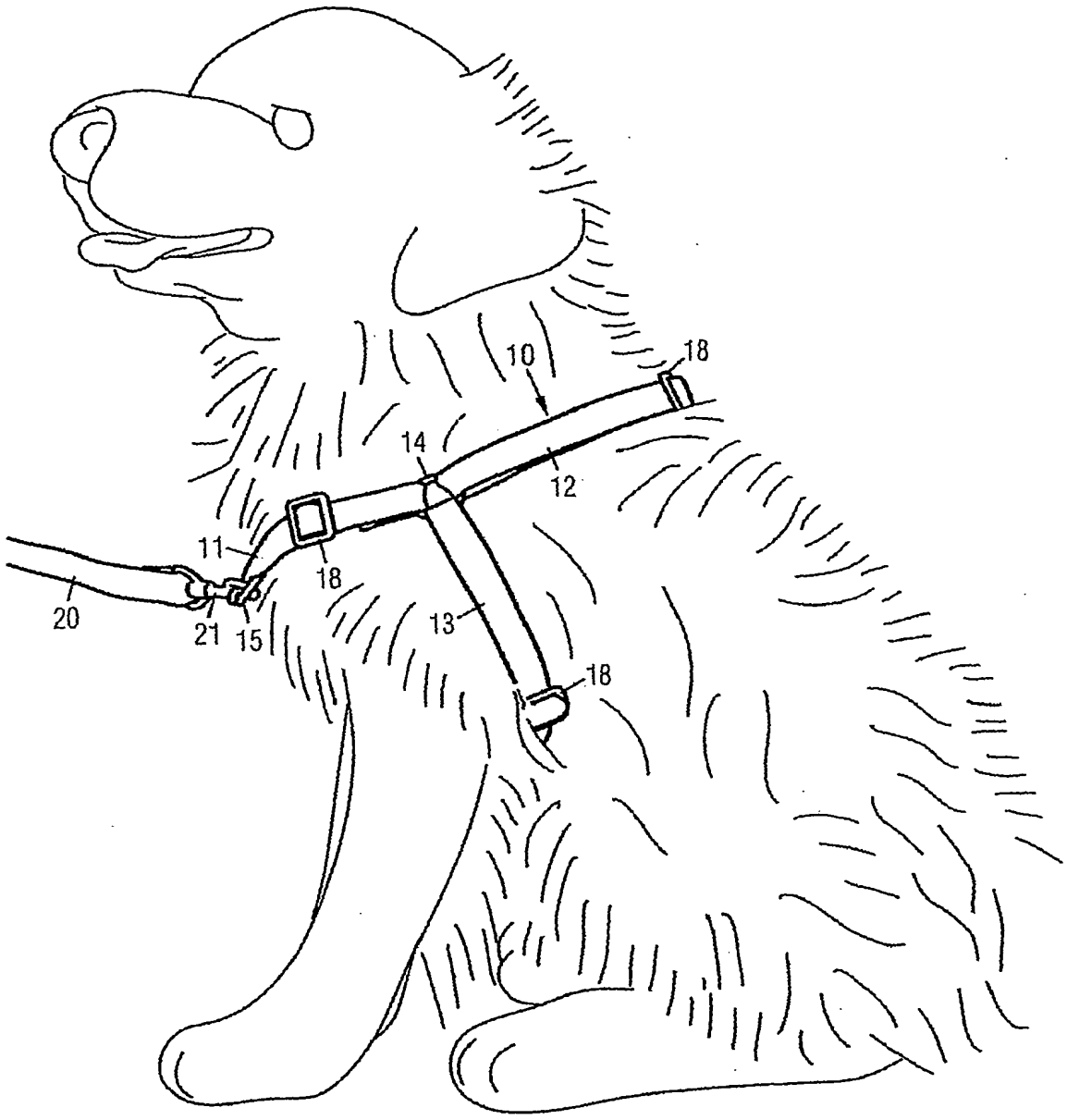

Fig. 3

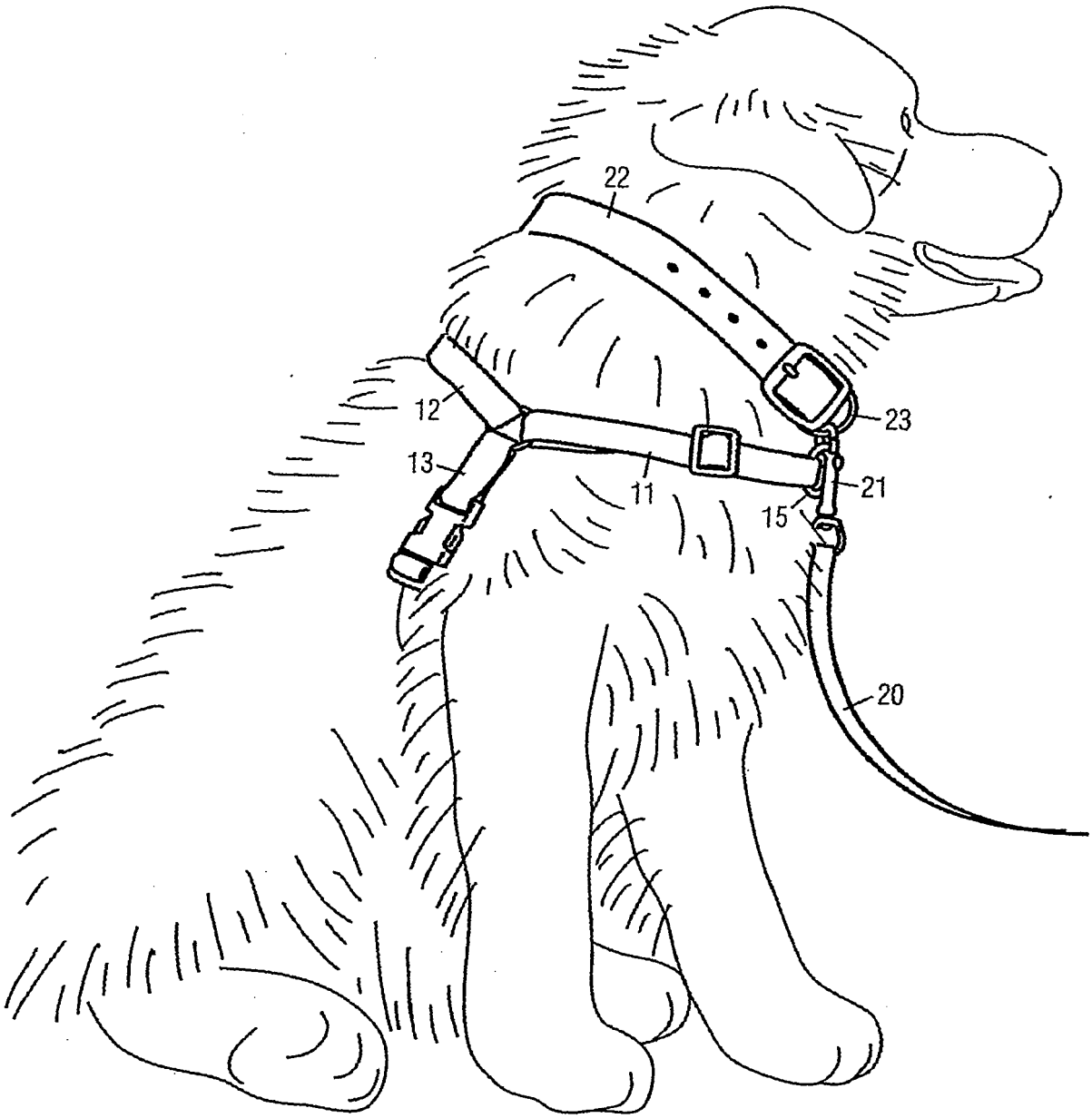

Fig. 4

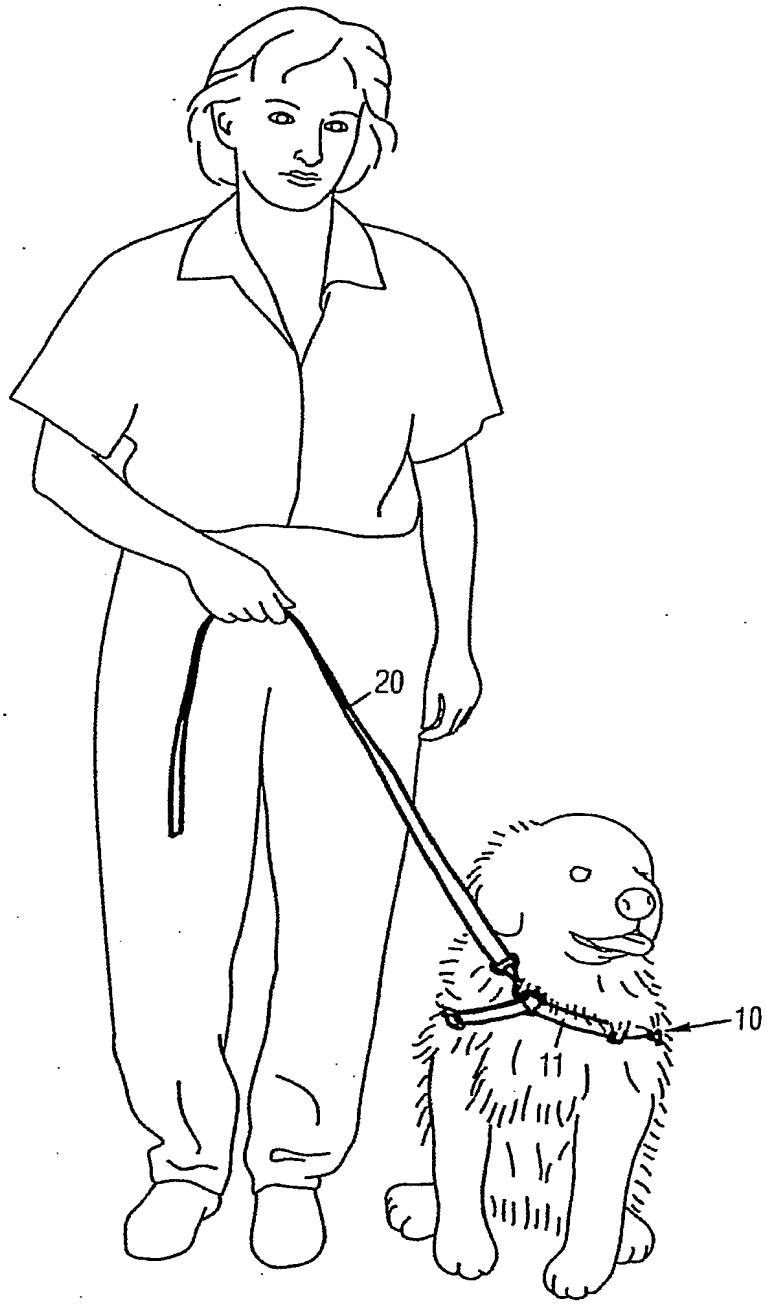

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 7

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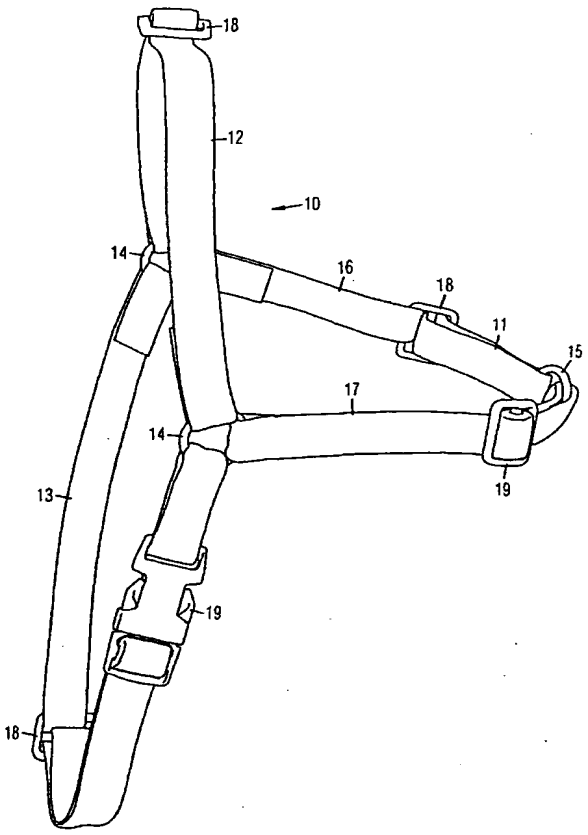

(57) Abstract: An animal training apparatus is comprised of a leash connector (15) attached to a chest portion of a harness (10). The harness (10) is arranged to prevent the leash connector (15) from shifting to the back of the animal. The harness (10) is preferably comprised of a chest strap (11) for positioning across the chest of the animal between the tops of the front legs, a withers strap (12) for positioning across the withers of the animal behind the neck and between the shoulders, and a girth strap (13) for positioning across the girth of the animal behind the front legs on the underside. The leash connector (15) is attached to an intermediate position on the chest strap (11) for pulling on the chest portion of the harness. The animal of prevented by the rotational force from pulling further.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC(7) : A01K 27/00
US CL : 119/792, 793, 856, 905, 907
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
U.S. : 119/792, 793, 856, 905, 907, 786, 787, 788, 770, 771, 794, 863, 864; 54/71

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5,676,093 A (SPORN) 14 October 1997 (14.10.1997), column 4.	1
X	US 5,893,339 A (LIU) 13 April 1999 (13.04.1999), column 2, lines 20-36, Figure 5.	1, 2
X --- Y	US 4,676,198 A (MURRAY) 30 June 1987 (30.06.1987), column 3, lines 19-34), Figure 4.	1, 12, 21 --- 3, 19
X --- Y	US 5,247,905 A (ARAKAWA) 28 September 1993 (09.28.1993), column 2, lines 25-68.	3,8,10, --- 4,7
X	US 2,778,335 A (HIRSCH) 22 January 1957 (22.01.1957), column 1, lines 53-70.	12
Y,P	US 6,450,130 B1 (GOLDBERG) 17 September 2002 (17.09.2002), column 4, lines 40-44.	4
Y	US 6,314,915 B1 (POPE et al.) 13 November 2001 (13.11.2001), Figure 1D.	7

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

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"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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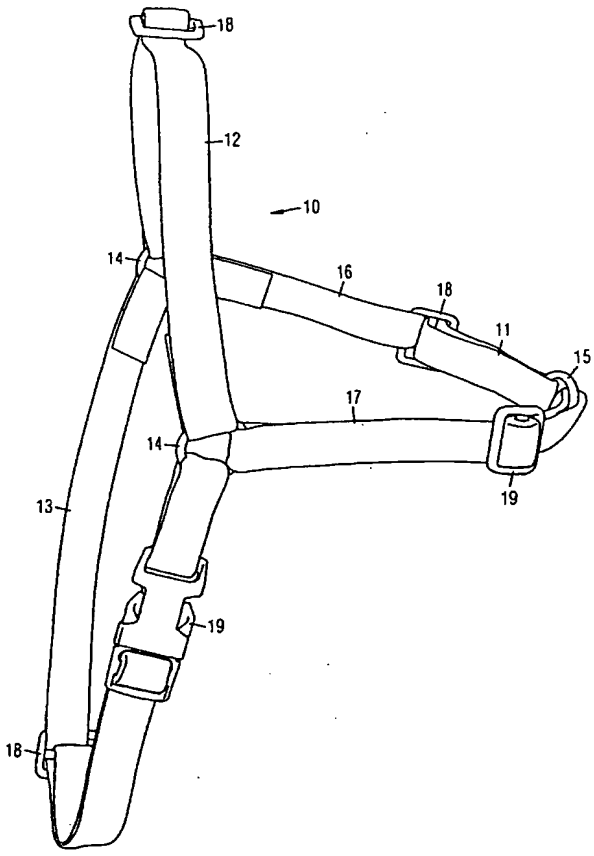

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AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 05 april 2004 (05.04.04)
new claims 22-47 added; remaining claims unchanged (10 pages)]

Claim 1: An animal training apparatus, comprising:

A harness for being worn on an animal, wherein said harness is arranged for preventing a chest portion of said harness from shifting to a back of said animal; and

A leash connector attached to said chest portion of said harness for applying a rotational force to said animal when said animal moves forward of a handler and pulls on said leash connector, whereby said animal is prevented by said rotational force from pulling further.

Claim 2: The animal training apparatus of claim 1, further including a leash connected to said leash connector.

Claim 3: An animal training apparatus, comprising:

a chest strap for positioning across a chest of an animal between tops of front legs thereof;

a withers strap for positioning across a withers of said animal behind a neck and between shoulders thereof;

a girth strap for positioning across a girth of said animal behind said front legs on an underside thereof; wherein

respective opposite ends of said chest strap, said withers strap, and said girth strap are connected together; and

a leash connector attached to an intermediate position of said chest strap for applying a rotational force to said animal when said animal moves forwards of a handler and pulls on said leash connector, thus preventing said animal from pulling further.

AMENDED SHEET (ARTICLE 19)

Claim 4: The animal training apparatus of claim 3, wherein said chest strap is comprised of a left strap and a right strap connected by said leash connector.

Claim 5: The animal training apparatus of claim 3, further including a leash connected to said leash connector.

Claim 6: The animal training apparatus of claim 3, further including a pair of width adjusters along said chest strap on either side of said leash connector to enable maintaining said leash connector generally centered along said chest strap.

Claim 7: The animal training apparatus of claim 3, further including respective length adjusters on said withers strap and said girth strap.

Claim 8: The animal training apparatus of claim 3, further including side connectors connecting adjacent ends of said chest strap, said withers strap, and said girth strap, wherein said side connectors are for being positioned at said shoulders of said animal.

Claim 9: The animal training apparatus of claim 3, further including side connectors connecting adjacent ends of said chest strap, said withers strap, and said girth strap, wherein said connectors are for being positioned at said shoulders of said animal, wherein said side connectors are comprised of rings for enabling said chest strap to pivot up and down.

Claim 10: The animal training apparatus of claim 3, further including a releasable connector along said girth strap to enable said girth strap to be opened and thus enable said harness to be worn around said animal without lifting said front legs.

Claim 11: The animal training apparatus of claim 3, further including a collar for being worn around said neck of said animal, and a second leash connector on said collar connected to said leash connector on said chest strap.

Claim 12: A method for training an animal, comprising:

providing a harness with a chest portion which cannot shift to a back of said animal when worn;

putting said harness on said animal with said chest portion positioned adjacent a chest of said animal; and

controlling said animals by pulling on said chest portion of said harness.

Claim 13: The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness upwards to train the animal to stop.

Claim 14: The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness forward to train the animal to move forward.

Claim 15: The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness to the left to train the animal to turn to the left.

Claim 16: The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling the leash to the left to apply pressure to the right side of the animal's neck to train it to turn to the left.

Claim 17: The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness to the right to train the animal to turn to the right.

Claim 18: The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling the leash to the right to apply pressure to the left side of the animal's neck to train it to turn to the right.

Claim 19: The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness upwards to train the animal to sit.

Claim 20: The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness upwards to train the animal to not jump.

Claim 21: The method for training an animal of claim 12, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness downwards to train the animal to lie down.

Claim 22: An animal training apparatus, comprising:

a) a chest strap for positioning across a chest of an animal between tops of front legs thereof;

b) a withers strap for positioning across a withers of the animal behind a neck and between shoulders thereof;

c) a girth strap for positioning across a girth of the animal behind the front legs on an underside thereof, wherein respective opposite ends of the chest strap, the withers strap, and the girth strap are connected together;

d) a leash connector attached to an intermediate position on the chest strap for applying a rotational force to the animal when the animal moves forwards of a handler and pulls on the leash connector, thus preventing the animal form pulling further; and

e) a leash connected to the leash connector.

Claim 23: The animal training apparatus of claim 22, further comprising a pair of width adjusters along the chest strap on either side of the leash connector to enable maintaining the leash connector generally centered along the chest strap.

Claim 24: The animal training apparatus of claim 22, further comprising side connectors connection adjacent ends of the chest strap, the withers strap, and the girth strap, wherein the side connectors are for being positioned at the shoulders of the animal, wherein the side connectors are comprised of rings for enabling the chest strap to pivot up an down.

Claim 25: The animal training apparatus of claim 22, further comprising

a) a collar for being worn around the neck of the animal and

b) a second leash connector on the collar connected to the leash connector on the chest strap.

Claim 26: An animal training apparatus, comprising:

a) a harness, the harness comprising:

1) a withers strap designed to go across an animal's back at the base of the animal's neck;

2) a girth strap designed to go under the animal's girth, immediately behind its front legs; and

3) a chest strap designed to go around the animal's chest in front of its front legs;

b) wherein the withers strap, the girth strap, and the chest strap are connected together on each side of the animal;

c) wherein the withers strap, the girth strap, and the chest strap are of relative length so as to position the connections on each side of the animal behind the shoulder muscles; and

d) wherein the chest strap is designed to ride low on the animal's chest and across its shoulders.

e) a leash connector attached to an intermediate position on the chest strap for controlling and training the animal by pulling the chest portion of the strap and thereby applying pressure behind the animal's shoulders, under the girth, and over the withers.

Claim 27: The animal training apparatus of claim 26, further comprising:

a) the chest strap designed so as to be able to move up and down as a result of pivoting connections between the withers strap, the girth strap, and the chest strap.

Claim 28: The animal training apparatus of claim 26, further including respective length adjusters on the withers strap and the girth strap.

Claim 29: An animal training apparatus, comprising:

a) a chest strap for positioning low across a chest of an animal, crossing the chest bone between tops of front legs and the neck of the animal;

b) a withers strap for positioning across a withers of the animal behind a neck and between shoulders;

c) a girth strap for positioning across a girth of the animal behind the front legs on an underside; wherein

d) respective opposite ends of the chest strap, the withers strap, and the girth strap are connected together; and

e) a leash connector attached to an intermediate position on the chest strap for controlling and training the animal by pulling the chest portion of the strap and thereby applying pressure behind the animal's shoulders, under the girth, and over the withers.

Claim 30: The animal training apparatus of claim 29, wherein the chest strap is comprised of a left strap and a right strap connected by the leash connector.

Claim 31: The animal training apparatus of claim 29, further including a leash connected to the leash connector.

Claim 32: The animal training apparatus of claim 29, further including a pair of width adjusters along the chest strap on either side of the leash connector to enable maintaining the leash connector generally centered along the chest strap.

Claim 33: The animal training apparatus of claim 29, further including respective length adjusters on the withers strap and the girth strap.

Claim 34: The animal training apparatus of claim 29, further including side connectors connecting adjacent ends of the chest strap, the withers strap, and

the girth strap, wherein the side connectors are for being positioned at the shoulders of the animal.

Claim 35: The animal training apparatus of claim 29, further including side connectors connecting adjacent ends of the chest strap, the withers strap, and the girth strap, wherein the side connectors are for being positioned at the shoulders of the animal, wherein the side connectors are comprised of rings for enabling the chest strap to pivot up and down.

Claim 36: The animal training apparatus of claim 29, further including a releasable connector along the girth strap to enable the girth strap to be opened and thus enable the harness to be worn around the animal without lifting the front legs.

Claim 37: The animal training apparatus of claim 29, further including a collar for being worn around the neck of the animal, and a second leash connector on the collar connected to the leash connector on the chest strap.

Claim 38: A method for training a four-legged animal, comprising:

a) providing a harness comprising:

1) a chest strap for positioning low across a chest of an animal, crossing the chest bone between tops of front legs and the neck of the animal;

2) a withers strap for positioning across a withers of the animal behind a neck and between shoulders;

3) a girth strap for positioning across a girth of the animal behind the front legs on an underside; wherein

4) respective opposite ends of the chest strap, the withers strap, and the girth strap are connected together; and

5) a leash connector attached to an intermediate position on the chest strap for controlling and training the animal by pulling the chest portion of the strap and thereby applying pressure to the animal's shoulders.

b) controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness in different directions, thereby applying pressure selectively to behind the shoulders, the lower girth, or the withers.

Claim 39: The method for training an animal of claim 38, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness upwards to train the animal to stop.

Claim 40: The method for training an animal of claim 38, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness forward to train the animal to move forward.

Claim 41: The method for training an animal of claim 38, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness to the left to train the animal to turn to the left.

Claim 42: The method for training an animal of claim 38, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling the leash to the left to apply pressure to the right side of the animal's neck to train it to turn to the left.

Claim 43: The method for training an animal of claim 38, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness to the right to train the animal to turn to the right.

Claim 44: The method for training an animal of claim 38, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling the leash to the right to apply pressure to the left side of the animal's neck to train it to turn to the right.

Claim 45: The method for training an animal of claim 38, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness upwards to train the animal to sit.

Claim 46: The method for training an animal of claim 38, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness upwards to train the animal to not jump.

Claim 47: The method for training an animal of claim 38, the method further comprising:

a) controlling the animal by pulling on the chest portion of the harness downwards to train the animal to lie down.